At the Scientific-technical ...

S/062/62/000/002/008/008
B105/B101

ethylene; maleic anhydride from butylenes; acetic acid from butane; divinyl from butylene. Great importance is attributed to polyolefins, polystyrene plastics, polyvinyl chloride resins, glass-reinforced plastics, fluoroplastics, fluorocopolymers, and organosilicon plastics. New types of synthetic fibers with increased thermal stability, good hygienic properties and durability ought to be developed, as well as the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical weed killers and plant protective agents. Service life of automobile tires is to be increased by 2 to 2.5 times. Perfection and coordination of scientific research methods and their introduction into industry is required. The equipment of institutes with modern instruments should also be improved. In a discussion, the necessity was pointed out to extend the experimental basis, investigate chemical processes, and apply mathematical modeling for the design of large units and of computers for research.

Card 2/2

KUVICHINSKIY, V.

At the Scientific and Technical Council of the State Committee
of Chemistry. Khim.prom. no.2:149 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Chemistry, Technical—Congresses)

KUVICHINSKIY, V.Ye. (Krasnodarskiy kray)

Hatchet planimeter. Mat.v shkole no.3:61-63 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Planimeter)

KUVICHKO, A., mekhanik

Electric block and tackle. Mast. ugl. 7 no. 6:16 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Uchastok vnutrishakhtnogo transporta shakhty No. 13 kombinata Stalinugol'.
(Mine railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KUVICHKO, L.P.

Cleaner and tastier. Standartizatsiia 29 no.9:6-7 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KUVICHKO, L.D.

New standards established by the Research Institute of Motion
Pictures and Photography. Standartizatsiia 29 no.8:54-55 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

KUVICHKO, N.M., ekonomist

Let's revise current prices for insulation work and the
laying of shalls. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.9:36-37 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Stroitel'nyy uchastok Stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya
No.3 tresta Ukrgazneftestroy, Dnepropetrovsk.

KUV IKA, Z.S., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Ragweed in Krasnodar Territory. Zemledelie 4 no.7:112-114 Jl '56.
(MIRA 9:9)

(Krasnodar Territory--Ragweed) (Weed control)

SHIMKO, I.G.; KUVIN, A.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.;
MAKAROVA, T.P.; GAYDUKOV, K.A.; GINZBERG, M.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: POLYAKOVA, G.V.; BEZVERSHENKO, V.I.

Introducing continuous mercerization systems in the manufac-
ture of viscose rayon. Khim. volok. no.3:61-65 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy kombinat (for Shimko, Kuvin, Voytsekhovskaya).
2. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan,
Makarova). 3. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gaydukov,
Polyakova, Bezvershenko). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ginzberg).
(Rayon)   (Mercerization)

KUVIN, A.A.

Use of pneumatic conveying for alkali cellulose. Khim. volok. no.1:
16 '62.   (MIRA 18:4)

1957 1958-2-2541

Translation from /Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHORS. Frents G.S., Danilova, Ye I.   Kuvinov, V Ye.

TITLE: On the Formation of Sulfates During the Oxidation of Zinc Sulfide
          (K voprosu sul'fatoobrazovaniya pri okislenii sul'fida tsinka)

PERIODICAL   Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN SSSR. 1957 Nr 2 pp 42-46

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to show that the chemistry of
          the oxidation of ZnS is similar to that of the oxidation of other
          heavy metals and that it passes   through an intermediate stage of
          sulfate formation. Because of their limited thermal stability.
          Zn sulfates quickly decompose at the temperatures of intense
          oxidation of ZnS. When a sulfate of Na was used as a fixing
          agent and higher oxygen pressures were used during the oxidation
          of ZnS. large quantities of sulfates. an intermediate product of
          oxidation of the ZnS   were found in the reaction products
                                                                  G.F.

          1. Zinc sulfides--Oxidation   2. Sulfates Formation

Card 1/1

KUVINOV, V.Ye.; FRENTS, G.S.

Volatilization of lead during the roasting of sulfide concentrates in a fluidized bed. Trudy Inst.met. no.10:162-167 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Sulfides—Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREGOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKO,V.;
    BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.;
    GIL'DENGERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.;
    GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.;
    DERKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.;
    ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.;
    KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.;
    LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.;
    MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.;
    MITROFANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.;
    NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.;
    PAKHOMOVA, G.; PETKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.;
    PRESS, Yu.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV,M.;
    SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA,V.;
    TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROFIMOVA, A.;
    FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

    Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79
    My '58.   (MIRA 11:6)
                        (Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

KUVINOV, Ye., arkhitektor

The Palace of Congresses. IUn.tekh. 6 no.1:50-53 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Moscow---Auditoriums)

KHITTIK, G., staraliy leytenant

Europe's bow. Voen. znan. 43 no.7:10-11 F '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

KUVITANOV, G., leytenant

The defense was mobile. Voen. vest. 42 no.8:24-26 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Tank warfare)

KUVMAN, G.Ya.; PRADKINA, M.D.; GUTOROVA, N.M.

Dried hemolyzed blood as a stimulator of growth of Pasteurella pestis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun no.5:82-85 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz laboratorii osobo opasnykh infedtsii (zav.-prof. M.P.Pokrovskaya) Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko).
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS, culture,
growth stimulation with dried hemolyzed blood)
(BLOOD,
hemolyzed dried blood, stimulation of growth of Pasteurella pestis)

YURCHENKO, Ye.; KUVSHINCHIKOV, Yu.; KUROV, V.

Winged ships should also sail in nighttime. Rech.transp. 22
no.1:45 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Raketa-12" Volgo-Donskogo parokhodstva
(for Yurchenko). 2. Kapitany-dublery teplokhoda "Raketa-12"
Volgo-Donskogo parokhodstva (for Kuvshinchikov, Kurov).
                    (Hydrofoil boats)

KUVSHINKOV, Ya. I., (Mech Engr)

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Efficiency of the KD-35 Tractor." Cand Tech Sci,
Moscow Inst for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov,
18 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 9 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

GLADKOV, G.; KUVSHINNIKOV, B.

Visiting machinery designers in Rybinsk. Mashinostroitel'
no.6:40-41 Je '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

(Rybinsk—Machinery industry)

KVSHINNIKOV, B.A.

Analysis of a compensating four terminal network. Avtom. i telen.; sbor. st. no.1:67-71 '60.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta.
(Electric networks)
(Servomechanisms)

S/803/62/000/002/001/006

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, B. A.

TITLE: Response of a fast-neutron-reactor power-control system to sudden changes in reactivity.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika. no. 2, 1962, 5 — 15.

TEXT: The paper examines a method for the determination of the response of a reactor-control system to a perturbation applied to the reactor. Here it is assumed that the control-system-and-reactor aggregate consists of a master power controller, an electronic amplifier, a power amplifier, an actuator, a control rod, and an ionization chamber. The basic external perturbations that are applied to the system can come either from the controller ("tuning") or from the reactor ("load"). In the present study it is assumed that the "tuning" of the system remains constant with time. All perturbations applied from the side of the reactor (changes in temperature of the heat carrier [HC] at the reactor entrance, discharge rate of the HC, geometry of the active zone, etc.) are readily converted into corresponding changes in the reactivity. Fundamental physical considerations show that these changes in reactivity cannot have a jumplike character. It must be realized, however, that

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Response of a fast-neutron-reactor S/803/62/000/002/001/006

calculation for jumplike changes in reactivity will represent the system under the most taxing circumstances. Upon development of the necessary analytical relationships and their graphic representation it is concluded that in the modeling of fast-neutron reactors on standard continuously-operating computers, difficulties arise in the selection of the coefficients of the dynamic equations of a reactor because of the excessive difference in the magnitudes of the constants appearing therein. The possible simplifications of the dynamic characteristics of a reactor, as developed in the present paper, can be employed also in the modeling of reactor-controller systems for fast-neutron reactors. There are 7 figures and 4 references (2 Russian-language Soviet and 2 English-language in Russian translation).

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S/803/62/000/003/002/012
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Yu.V. and Kuvshinnikov, B.A.

TITLE: Pulsed control of the reactor power

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika
                i telemekhanika, no. 3, 1962. Sistemy upravleniya
                yadevnymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami, 16-21

TEXT: The authors give a short comparative analysis of
the operation and of results obtained in reactor power control using
sampled-data controllers with pulse-width modulation of the error
signal $\varepsilon(t)$ and of a proportional integrating system of continuous
control. The controlled object was a graphite moderated uranium
reactor with an average life-time of thermal neutrons of 4.25×10^{-4}
sec and zero reactivity temperature coefficient. Transients were
analyzed using the Laplace transform method. The results have shown
that 1) the transients calculated from the sampled-data system cor-
respond exactly to those of the continuous system calculated by the
log amplitude method. 2) With proper choice of the modulating fre-

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D201/D308

Pulsed control of the reactor power

quency ($f_0 - 2$ c/s) the dynamic characteristics obtained from the sampled data system are better than those obtained with a continuous system. 3) The modulation frequency substantially affects the dynamic characteristics of the sampled-data system. The main design difficulty is in the construction of contactless pulse-width modulators having a low pulse repetition rate (a few per second) and a high input resistance (of the order of a few megohms). The design of such modulators is now in its final stages at the MIFI. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

S/803/62/000/002/004/006

AUTHORS: Kopylov, B.I., Kuvshinnikov, B.A.

TITLE: A regulator with intermediate coding.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika. no. 2. 1962, 28-33.

TEXT: The paper describes the development of a new type of regulator for the automatization of objects with great inertia. A block scheme of a discretely-acting regulating system is set forth. In it the output quantity of the object of the regulation and the prescribed value of that quantity are matched or compared in a comparison element. The value of the error obtained as a continuous function of time is transformed into the form of a pulse by means of a coding system and is fed into a second comparison element. Another input of the second comparison element receives a regulating action which is also transformed into the form of pulses by a coding feedback. The difference output is decoded to obtain a controlling action. The presence in the system of signals in the form of pulses permits an almost limitless variation of transformation to obtain an optimal regulation process. The design scheme of the control system is depicted separately, and an analysis is made of the transient characteristics of the object of the control, including its normalized

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A regulator with intermediate coding.

S/803/62/000/002/004/006

amplitudinal phase characteristic. It is noted that the design of a discrete regulator according to the scheme proposed here constitutes one of the first attempts in this direction. Additional detailed theoretical investigation and an improvement of several of the elements of the regulator are needed; in particular, it appears possible to change over to contactless decoding equipments and the employment of semiconductors in it. It is noted that, since the system yields an error signal in binary code, digital computers may be employed in the control system. There are 5 figures and 2 Russian-language Soviet references.

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L 23894-65 -- EWT(d)/EEC-4/EED-2/EEO-2 Pac-4/Pm-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5001969   S/0119/64/000/012/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, B. D.; Kuvshinnikov, B. A.; Tikhonov, V. N.

TITLE: Semiconductor low-frequency pulse modulator

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1964, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: pulse duration modulation, pulse frequency modulation, semiconductor pulse modulator

ABSTRACT: The development of a new semiconductor modulator for converting d-c voltage into duration-modulated or frequency-modulated pulses is reported. The modulator has a symmetrical two-channel circuit (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) with p-n-p transistors in one channel and n-p-n transistors in the other. Modulation characteristics for PDM and PFM conditions are presented. Claimed technical characteristics are: input voltage, 12 v dc; pulse-repetition frequency, 0.5—10 cps with a 100-pf capacitor in the sawtooth generator; error in

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L 23894-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001969

conversion, 2.5% or less; input resistance, 1.2-20 kohms, depending on the connections; output-pulse amplitude, 10 v at a resistance of 10 kohm; power consumption, 5 w. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas. [03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 01   SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 3178

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L   EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWT(v)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWP(l)   GG
ACC NR: AT6025306   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/001/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, B. A.; Plekhanov, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability conditions for a pulsed control system for regulator power

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Upravleniye yadernymi energeti-
cheskimi ustanovkami (Control of nuclear power plants), no. 1. Moscow, Atomizdat,
1966, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor control, control system stability, reactor neutron flux,
pulse width modulation, pulse amplitude modulation

ABSTRACT: A simple single-loop system is described (Fig. 1). It is assumed that the
modulator and the actuating mechanism of the power regulator have no time lag (motor

Fig. 1.   Block diagram of pulsed control
system. 1 - Power set point, 2 - pulse-
width modulator, 3 - pulse amplifier, 4
- actuating mechanism, 5 - reactor.
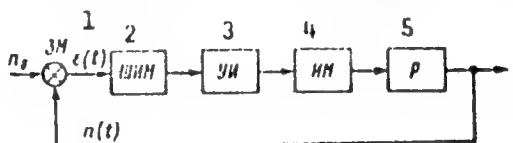
equipped with efficient brake). The delayed neutrons are replaced by a single equi-
valent group. The pulse-width modulator is represented as a set of a single-pulse

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L 07266-67

ACC NR: AT6025306

source with a transfer function such that the entire pulse-width modulator can be re-placed by equivalent pulse-amplitude modulator. A simple formula, $K < 4\lambda/T\lambda + 2$, is derived for the gain of the system required to keep the system stable (T is the modulation period and λ is a combination of system constants). This formula shows that in the range of modulation periods which are most probable for systems of this type (1 - 10 sec), the system stability depends little on T. This relation can be used for a tentative choice of transfer coefficients of the elements contained in the control system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/   SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/   ORIG REF: 002

Card   2/2

GITLINOV, G.G., KUCHERENKO, B.I.

Voluntary combatants, Mashinostroitel' no.4 '58.
(MIRA 17:8)

KUVSHINNIKOV, B.S.

Off to a flying start. Mashinostroitel' no.1:14 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

BARSOV, G.A , kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BEZMENOVA, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; GRODZENSKAYA, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHELIGOVSKIY, A.V., kand. tekhn.anuk, dots.; KUVSHINNIKOV, G.A.,kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUL'BACHNYY, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; PANTELEYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SHEKHVITS, E.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YUDENICH, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Theory of flat mechanisms and the dynamics of machinery]
Teoriia ploskikh mekhanizmov i dinamika mashin. [By] G.A.
Barsov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 336 p.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Mechanical movements)   (Mechanical engineering)

PA... ..., I.M.; KOVSHINIKOV, I.I.; SAFYYGA, I.M.; GENISOVA, L.N.

    ...ption of water on aluminosilica gels at elevated temperatures.
    Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:641-643 Mr '62.   (MIRA 17:8)

    1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

KOVSHINNIKOV, I.M.

Calculation of the once through partition coefficient of a
mixture of two components from the sorption isotherms of
pure substances. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2544-2547 N'62.
(MIRA 17:5)

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Gryaznova, Z. V. and Kuvshinnikov, 20-114-6-38/54
I. M.

TITLE: Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali
Current With Short Duration of Contact (Ionnyy obmen na
alyumosilikatnykh katalizatorakh v potoke shchelochi pri
malykh vremenakh kontakta)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1276-1279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was hitherto not possible to determine completely the
nature of the aluminum-silicate catalysts which are very
important for industry (references 1 - 9). The present work
studies the mechanism and the kinetics of the process
mentioned in the title under dynamic conditions in an alkaline
(NaOH-, LiOH-, and KOH-solutions of various concentrations
and velocities of flow) and a neutral medium. For this purpose
the authors used the industrial catalysts (14% Al_2O_3 + 86% SiO_2)
and (37% Al_2O_3 + 63% SiO_2). Several portions were annealed
at 500, 750, 1100 and 1380° C. Figures 1 and 2 give the
experimental results in an alkaline medium. From figure 1
follows that an ordinary saturation curve is obtained. Its
initial section is expressed by 2 straights with good

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Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali   20-114-6-38/54
Current With Short Duration of Contact

approximation. The value of the tangent of the inclination
angle (V) of the second section depends on the velocity of
flow and is proportional to the concentration of the
solution. The velocity of the ionic exchange also depends
on the degree of the previous heat treatment of the catalyst.
Based on these tests it may be stated that a catalyst with a
constant activity can be obtained by annealing at $500 - 700^{\circ}C$
for at least 16 hours. Kinetic curves of the ionic exchange
of aluminum-silicate catalysts which were deactivated by
annealing at $1100 - 1300^{\circ}C$ have no break in their initial
section. The most probable cause of the break in the kinetic
curves is the difference of the accessibility of the
exchangeable centers of the catalyst at the surface and those
lying deeper (within the pores and between the packs). In this
case the break might be explained by the completed
neutralization of the surface centers. Their number can be
graphically represented (table 2). In the case of sufficiently
low alkali concentrations (up to 0,015 n) alkali is almost
completely neutralized by the hydrogen ions of the surface.
These ions are neutralized first, those lying deeper
subsequently. A non-annealed catalyst has a maximum acidity

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Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali   20-114-6-38/54
Current With Short Duration of Contact

and possesses the maximum number of exchange centers in
general and especially at the surface. For an alkali
concentration of about 0,1 n part of the alkali is used for
the solution of the catalyst (reference lo). From the results
is to be seen that the slowest stage of the entire process is
the diffusion into the interior of the pores. In the point of
break, after the terminated surface-neutralization, the
velocity of exchange is determined by the diffusion into the
interior of the pores alone. Thus an abrupt change of the
velocity of process is the cause of the broken instead of the
slightly bent curves. This is confirmed by the ionic exchange
in the neutral medium. The break of the curves is absent
here, as the exchange proceeds about 10^3fold slower. It is
also absent in the curves of a crushed catalyst, which also
furnishes a confirmation of what has been said. Thus one
comes to the conclusion that the concentration of the outer
active centers on the aluminum-silicate catalyst may easily
be determined when it is neutralized with an alkali solution.
The method is, however, only usable when the velocities of
the ionic exchange at the surface and in the interior of the

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Ionic Exchange on Aluminum-Silicate Catalysts in an Alkali   20-114-6-38/54
Current With Short Duration of Contact

                  pores are highly different. Thus it is not suitable for all
                  acid and oxide catalysts. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,
                  and 11 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy
               gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: January 19, 1957, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician.

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1957

Card 4/4

CHERNOV, M.S.; dots.; MIKEROVA, V.V., dots.; VORSINA, M.A., dots.;
   KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M., dots.; MIL'CHEV, V.A., dots.; MAYYER,
   M.M., prepod.; IVANOVA, V.M., assist.; TITOV, V.F., prepod.;
   GRISHINA, L.V., assist.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.M., assist.; POPOVA,
   L.F., asist.; GUSEV, S.P., prof., red.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.,
   tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on general chemistry; for the students
of the institutions of higher learning specializing in the
study of commodities and technology] Rukovodstvo k praktiche-
skim zaniatiiam po obshchei khimii dlia studentov tovarove-
denykh i tekhnologicheskikh spetsial'nostei vysshikh ucheb-
nykh zavedenii. Pod obshchei red. S.P.Guseva. Moskva, 1962.
206 p.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyays.va. Kafedra obshchey
khimii.
          (Chemistry—Laboratory manuals)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M.

Apparatus for measuring sorption from a gas stream. Zhur.fiz.-
khim. 36 no.5:1104-1107 My '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Adsorption)

IZBAVITELEV, P.V.; KUVSHINNIKOVA, L.A.; LIBERMAN, M.L.; WISNEVICH, TS.M.;
GRUSHA, A.M.

Hygienic evaluation of occupational training in a shoe factory.
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:38-40 Mr'63   (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiye-
nicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.P.Rusyayev) i
2-go klinicheskogo ob"yedineniya g. Minska (glavnyy vrach B.V.
Drivotinov).

IZBAVITELEV, P.V., vrach-gigiyenist; GRUSHA, A.M., vrach-gigiyenist;
LIBERMAN, M.L.; vrach-terapevt; KUVSHINNIKOVA, L.A., vrach-
gigiyenist.

Hygienic evaluation of the conditions in the industrial train-
ing shop of a shoe factory. Gig. sanit. 28 no.2:103-106 '63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Belorusskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta

KUVSHINNIKOV, P.

Technically based norms and time expended on production. Sots.trud
7 no.3:82-85 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:3)
 (Zaporozh'ye Province--Machinery industry--Production standards)
 (Zaporozh'ye Province--Electric equipment industry--Production
                                          standards)

KUVSHINNIKOV, P. A..; BRUSHLINSKAYA, L. A.; NOTKIN, Ye. L.

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    R.G.; ONISHCHENKO, G.P.

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    tuta.
                    (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS prev. & control)
                    (GAMMA GLOBULIN ther.)

KIRILLOV, Ivan Ivanovich; KUVSHINNIKOV, S.P., inzh., retsenzent; RAYKHEL',
    N.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BASENTSYAN, A.A., red. izd-va;
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1960. 157 p. (MIRA 16:10)
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BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; MARTYNOVSKIY. D.M.; MEDVEDEV, Ye.V.;
        SKVORTSOVA, M.I.; USTINOV, V.A.

        Multiject burners with individual mixers and a gas colled crater.
        Gaz. prom. 4 no.2:17-23 F '59.   (MIRA 12:3)
                        (Gas burners)

S/182/60/000/003/004/007
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Bark, S.Ye ; Kozlova, A.V.; Kuvshinnikov, V.M ; Skvortsova, M.I.
Ustinov, V.A.

TITLE.   Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With
the Use of Oxygen

PERIODICAL   Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 3, pp. 28 - 33

TEXT: The article contains a brief discussion of the general design prin-
ciples of new heating furnaces developed in the USSR (at TsNIITMASh, Teplopro-
yekt, ZIL) and by "Incandescent" (British), working with heated air, and detailed
description of an experimental furnace using air mixed with oxygen and natural
gas. The advantage of the new design is its simplicity and dependable operation.
The furnace (Fig. 4, drawing) has three chambers, all 240 mm wide and 420 mm
high, with a 140 mm groove in the bottom. Steel blanks are pushed into the
grooves. There are 4 burners in the first 980 mm long chamber (design of the
burner described and shown in Fig. 2). The second 700 mm long chamber is sepa-
rated by a wall from the first, and the products of incomplete combustion get in-
to the second through an opening in the wall The second chamber is separated

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into two horizontal compartments by a carborundum plate, incomplete combustion products flow through it, and air is let in by a 40 mm diameter opening to continue combustion. Air is let also into the third 280 mm long chamber where combustion is completed. Operation is controlled by throttle diaphragms. The furnace frame is sealed tight, and covers in the vault are sealed with sand. Heated blanks move out through an opening in the bottom fitted with a special door. The walls are screened off with duralumin sheets to keep down the temperature on the outside. The combustion products pass through a recuperator out of the building, and a smoke exhauster on the way from the charging door prevents combustion products from bursting out into the shop. The work capacity of the furnace is 207 to 259 kg/h. Blanks are pushed in (by the pusher, "6" in Fig. 4) every 2.5 min. The furnace operation is described. The data include the quantities of gas and oxygen used, the temperature of air fed into the burners, the chemical composition of combustion products in the chambers, etc. Metal structure shown in two photographs (Figs 6 and 7) is obtained ("a") after non-oxidant heating to 1,250°C, and ("b") after subsequent water quenching and normalization (packing in cast iron chips). The furnace design has proved suffi-

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S/182/60/000/003/004/007
A161/A029

Non-Oxidant Steel Heating in Continuous Three-Zone Furnace With the Use of Oxygen

ciently good to start design development and output for the industry. It is con-
cluded that in further work the furnaces may be improved to raise their efficien-
cy from 24 - 28 to 40%, and cut the oxygen consumption from 50 - 60 to 35 - 40
m^3/ton. Besides, regenerative furnaces must be further studied in which air is
heated to 1,000°C and protective atmosphere fed to the blank surface. There are
7 figures.

Card 3/3

BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; KHOLMOGOROVA, L.V.

Radiating pipe as heater for controlled atmosphere furnaces.
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:53-59 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Furnaces, Heating—Protective atmospheres)
(Heat—Radiation and absorption)

ACCESSION NR: AR4014628   S/0269/64/000/001/0086/0086

SOURCE: RZh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.581

AUTHOR: Kuvshinnikov, V. M.; Kolobkova, G. P.

TITLE: Possibility of the falling of blocks of the Tunguska meteorite in the Lakurskiy Range

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskiy otd. Geogr. o-va SSSR, Eetatron. labor. Tomskogo med. in-ta, v. 5, 1963, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, Tunguska meteorite

TRANSLATION: In 1929 the ethnographer I. M. Suslov heard from local inhabitants of the existence of a "dry stream" in the Lakurskiy Range, supposedly associated with the Tunguska meteorite. In 1959-1960 the Complex Independent Expedition for Study of the Tunguska Meteorite checked this report by foot reconnaissance and inspection from a helicopter. No formations of a catastrophic nature were discovered. I. Zotkin.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4014628

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64   SUB CODE: AS   ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

FURTSELADZE, A.O.; TOKMAN, M.Ya.; ALEKSEYEV, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk.
KOBYAK, S.S., inzh.; KUROHINNIKOVA, R.I., inzh.

Using electronic computers in planning the carrying-out
of earthwork. Transp. stroi. 16 no.1:6-8 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Sredazstroymekhanizatsiya (for
Furtseladze). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo otdela
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KUVSHINOV, A.S.

Changes in the gases of arterial blood in patients with pulmonary emphysema under the effect of some therapeutic methods. Nauch. trudy Riaz.med.inst. 18 no.2:64-72 '64.

Possibility of using a simple method in clinical p.   · ·
the determination of carbon dioxide in mixed venous and arterial blood. Ibid.:73-76

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1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. N.A.Treitchiy) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOLBIKOV, V.S.; KUVSHINOV, A.Ya.

Determination of the static reservoir pressure in wells during a
brief shutdown. Trudy KF VNII no.11:86-91 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

EVDOKIMOV, B.A.

Clinical pathophysiological characteristics of manic-depressive
psychosis patients. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.8:1184-1191 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. d-yatelnyy - prof. N.I. Tatarenko,
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KUVSHINOV, B. I.

KUVSHINOV, B. I. -- "Investigation of Methods of Receiving Weak Signals."
Min Communications USSR. Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communi-
cations. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of
Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

KAZARYAN, Rafael' Avetisovich; KUYSHINOV, Boris Ivanovich; KHARKEVICH,
    A.A., redaktor; ANDREYENKO,Z.D., redaktor; KHELEMSKAYA,L.M.,
    tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Transmission of messages through the communication system] Pe-
redacha soobshchenii po sistemam sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-
ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 41 p.   (MLRA 9:2)
                    (Telecommunication)

KAZARYAN, Rafael' Avetisovich; KUVSHINOV, Boris Ivanovich; NAZAROV,
    Mikhail Vasil'yevich, BERG, A.I., redaktor; DZHIGIT, I.S., redaktor;
    KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SMIRNOV, A.D., redaktor;
    TARASOV, F.I., redaktor; TRAHM, B.F., redaktor; CHECHIK, P.O., redaktor;
    SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; KHARKEVICH, A.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEV,
    L. Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Elements of the general theory of communications] Elementy
obshchei teorii sviazi. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1957.
94 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.263)   (MLRA 10:4)
        (Telecommonication)

AUTHOR: Kuvshinov, B.I.   SOV/106-59-7-1/16

TITLE: The Interference-stability of a Mutual-correlation Method
of Telegraph-signal Reception

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 7, pp 3 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the theory of signal detection in the presence of
interference (V.A. Kotelnikov et al - Refs 1, 2), an
ideal receiver, having the greatest possible interference
stability for an ensemble of signals with equal energies,
will be a mutual-correlation type of receiver. Integration
of the received signal is widely used to improve the
interference stability and the integration operation is
also required when determining the value of the mutual
correlation between signals. Integration over the
duration of one "position", which comprises only a small
part of the duration of a code combination, does not
utilise the full possibilities for improvement of the
interference stability. H.F. Harmuth (Ref 3) has des-
cribed a method of integration reception of telegraph
signals in which the integration is performed over a
Card1/6   period of time exceeding the duration of one position of

SOV/106-59-7-1/15

The Interference-stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of
Telegraph-signal Reception

the code combination. This method improves the
interference stability. There are other methods for
improving the interference stability in particular,
the use of correcting codes.

The interference stability is investigated for a method
of reception of telegraph signals based on the recognition
of the actually transmitted code combination by direct
determination of the "measure" of the mutual correlation
of the received combination with each of all the possible
combinations. Comparison is also made between the
interference-stability of the method considered and the
interference stability of other methods.

To evaluate the"closeness" of the received code combination
to any of the possible code combinations is used the
value:

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$$\Psi_{12} = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} K_1(t)K_2(t + \tau)dt \qquad (1)$$

The Interference Stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of
Telegraph-signal Reception

which, when $\tau = 0$, the author calls the measure of
correlation. $K_1(t)$ and $K_2(t)$ are voltages corres-

ponding to two investigated code combinations of a two-
polarity, uniform. binary code.
The correlation function is usually found by multiplying the
input signal by another signal delayed by a time τ, and
the instantaneously-obtained values of the products of
these two signals summated. In practice, this procedure
is complicated, especially the multiplication operation.
The multiplication operation can be simplified if the
binary signals have only the values $\pm h$. In this case,
the absolute value of the product of two signals is always
constant and equal to h^2 — only the sign changes. There-
fore, a multiplier can be made so that a constant height
pulse is obtained at its output and the polarity of the
pulse is determined by the sign of the multiplication.
Figure 2 shows the block diagrams of two circuits designed
to determine the correlation function of two binary signals,
Card 5/6   as described by R.H. Barker (Ref 4). Apparatus which

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determines the correlation between signals is called the
"recogniser". A block diagram of a receiver for mutual-
correlation recognition of transmitted code combinations
is shown in Figure 3. It consists of the usual high-
frequency part, the detector, which gives a bi-polarity
voltage, M code-combination recognisers and M threshold
circuits which compare the voltage with the threshold
voltage only at those instants of time corresponding to the
end of the code combination.
When the signal voltage, distorted by interference, acts
at the input to the recognisers, only that threshold
circuit will regenerate only that combination which has
the greatest correlation with the received code combination.
The operation of such a receiver will not be completely
without error but the probability of error will be very low.
The value of the threshold voltage is adjusted to give the
least number of errors. Also, since in the transmission
process the signal level at the receiver input does not
Card4/6 remain constant, the value of the threshold voltage must

The Interference Stability of a Mutual-correlation Method of
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automatically change in accordance with the signal level.
The author then investigates the following problems:
1)   determination of the probability of error;
2)   the possibilities for reducing the probability of error;
3)   comparison of the interference-stability of the examined
methods of reception with the interference stability of
other methods.
It is shown that the probability of error depends on the
factors ρ^2 , q and Z_o , where ρ is the ratio of
the mean signal power to the mean interference power at the
input, q is a factor depending on the number of positions
in the code combination (n) , and Z_o is the threshold
voltage. q increases with n and this reduces the
probability of error $P_{(OW)}$. Obviously, for a given code
and for a fixed value of ρ^2 , there exists an optimum
value for the threshold voltage Z_{onm} , for which the

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probability of error will have its least value.   The
relationship between Z_{onm} and the signal-to-noise
ratio at the input to the receiver is investigated.
There are 6 figures and 7 references, of which 4 are
English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 6/6

MARCHENKO, A.F.; NIKOL'SKIY, K.K.; RAZUMOV, L.D.; AFANAS'YEV, A.P., otv.
za vypusk; KUVSHINOV, B.P., otv. za vypusk; BROYT, E.M., red.;
SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Revisions and additions to the "Regulations for the corrosion
protection of underground communication cables."] Izmeneniia i
dopolneniia k "Rukovodstvu po zashchite podzemnykh kabelei sviazi
ot korrozii" (Sviaz'izdat, 1956 g.). Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1959.
21 p.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye mezhdugorodnoy
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           (Electric lines--Underground)

KUVSHINOV, G.Ye.; MOROZOV, A.V.; BORISOV, V.I., otv. red.

[Calculation of direct amplitude and phase compounding systems of marine synchronous generators] Raschet sistem priamogo amplitudno-fazovogo kompaundirovaniia sudovykh sinkhronnykh generatorov. Vladivostok, Primorskoe knizh-noe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KUVSHINOV, I.M.

New tower cranes. Biul. tekh. inform. po stroi. 5 no.7:27 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KUVSHINOV, I. S.

Kuvshinov, I. S. - "On improving agriculture in Volgo-Akhtubinskiy Rayon", Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Timiryazeva), Issue 8, 1948, (In index: 1949), p. 5-12.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

KUVSHINOV, I. S.

Kuvshinov, I. S. - "The problem of the economic basis of the grassland system of agriculture," Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Iimiryazeva, Issue 9, 1949, p. 5-14

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

1. KUVSHINOV, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Geology and Geography

7. The Problem of Utilizing the Volga-Akhtubin Area, I. S. Kuvshinov.
(Moscow, Agriculture Press, 1949.) Reviewed by P. G. Timofeyev,
Sov. Kniga, No 1, 1950.

9. Report U-3081, 16 Jan 1953, Unclassified.

STALINGRADSKIY GIDROUZEL I PROBLEMY ... (illegible)

... ITO, 1952. 30 p. ... (illegible)

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    I. S. Kuvshinov. (Moscow, Agricultural Press, 1952). Reviewed by
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12 no. 6, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, __December__ 1953, Uncl.

1. KUVSHINOV, I.

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7. Problems of irrigation farming in the fifth five-year plu.. Sots. sel'khoz. 23 no. 12
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Professor I.S. Kuvshinov, Stalingradskiy gidrouzel' i razvitiye sel' skogo khozyaystva Volgo-Akhtyubinskoy zony /The Stalingrad Hydroelectric Grid and Development of Agriculture in the Volga-Akhtyubinsk Zone/ , second revised edition, Sel'khozgiz, 24 sheets

The book elucidates the prospects for the development of the agriculture of the Caspian region and the Western Steppe in connection with the great constructions of communism on the Lower Volga and on the Don. It is intended for agricultural specialists and managing workers of agricultural and planning organs.

SO: U-6472, 15 Nov 1954

KUVSHINOV, I. S.

USSR/Agriculture - Cooperative farms

Card	: 1/1
Authors	: Kuvshinov, I. S., Prof. Dr. of Econom. Sc.
Title	: Along the Volga plains (steppes)
Periodical	: Nauka i Zhizn', 6, 34 - 36, June 1954
Abstract	: Notes on the visit to a large agricultural cooperative (kolkhoz) located along the Volga steppes, with special interest to the irrigation system of the cooperative. Drawings.
Institution	: ....
Submitted	: ....

KUVSHINOV, Ivan Stepanovich, prof.; GUMEROV, M.N., dots.; LOVKOV, Ya.A., dots.; SULKOVSKAYA, M.A., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Economics of socialist agriculture] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'skokhoz. lit-ry, 1957. 400 p.   (MIRA 11:4)
          (Agriculture--Economic aspects)

KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.

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Problems of calculating the productivity of labor on collective and state farms. Dokl. TSKhA no.27:14-22 '57.   (MIRA 11:4)
(Collective farms)   (State farms)

KUVSHINOV, I. (Prof.)

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paper distributed at the 10th International Conference of Agricultural Economics,
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To catch up with the United States in the next few years in per
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KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor ekon.nauk.

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dotsent; GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Economic aspects of socialist agriculture] Ekonomika
sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva. Izd.2., perer. i
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KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor okon.nauk, prof.; PIS'MENNAYA, D.N., kand.
ekon.nauk

Possibilities for increasing the output of vegetables and
grapes and lowering the cost of production per center; based
on practices of collective farms in the piedmont-littoral
zone of Krasnodar Territory. Izv.TSKhA no.4:205-216 '59.
                                              (MIRA 12:11)
          (Krasnodar Territory--Vegetable gardening)
           (Krasnodar Territory--Viticulture)

KUVSHINOV, I.S., prof.; GUMEROV, M.N., dots.

[Price and price formation of farm products; a lecture] TSena
i tsenoobrazovanie na produkty sel'skogo khoziaistva; lektsiia.
Moskva, Mosk. sel'khoz. akad. im. K.A.Timiriazeva, 1960. 87 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Farm produce—Prices)

KUVSHINO, I.S., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, professor

Concentration and specilization on collective farms of the grain growing regions of the Southeast. Izv. TSKhA no.2:19-26 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Volga Valley—Farm manangement)